

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1809.

[No. 2442.]

MR. SLOAN'S SPEECH, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 27, 1808, ON THE NEW EMBARGO BILL.

(Concluded from the last Mercury.)

MR. SPEAKER. NOTWITHSTANDING the risk of a declaration, that *Sloanism* is worse than *Burrism*; that I am influenced by Pickering's spirit, and like the Tories of '76, ought to be put out of the protection of the law; I shall now briefly notice some observations of another member from Maryland, (Mr. John Montgomery,) whom I have the honor to sit near. I say briefly, because my general rule is to notice observations of members according to their merits. I will not say that that member's voice is as strong and terrible as Kouli Khan's; nor will I say, that if he had the same power, he would be as cruel and tyrannical a despot—but I will say, that if I understand his language, it is calculated for the meridian of slavery, and better adapted to the command of a Persian army, or to coerce a horde of slaves, groaning under an inhuman tyrannical master, than to unite together as a band of brothers, engaged in supporting the sacred cause of liberty, the free and independent citizens of these United States. I will at present take my leave of him, with a caution that he will probably at this time reject and despise, but which eventually he will regret he had not timely attended to: "Let him who thinks his hands strong, take heed lest he fall."

Mr. Speaker—I shall next proceed to notice some remarks made by my worthy friend from Vermont (Mr. Fisk) who sits near me; not for the purpose of opposing them generally; to the greater part I could freely say *Amen*—but in the construction he puts upon my text *Embargo*, we widely differ. He tells us he cares not how much England and France suffer—agreed; but my opinion is, that where England and France suffer one grain by our Embargo, we suffer a pound—Yea, I am fully convinced, that the British ministry has so high an opinion of the benefit of our embargo to that nation, that if paying the whole expence of our general government for seven years would purchase a continuance thereof for that time, they would gladly do it. But my friend has adduced a very appropriate metaphor to convey his ideas; he says the embargo is used by one party, to ride the other down—Granted. The plan has succeeded, and progressed with a rapidity unparalleled in any former contest between political parties. This old Embargo horse, instead of becoming more gentle and safe to his riders, grows daily more refractory, and dangerous; at the last starting-place he threw many of his riders, and was within a hair-breadth of throwing many more; whereas, the young anti-embargo colt becomes more docile, increases rapidly in strength and beauty, is very sure-footed, and promises fair to be a very safe and pleasant back.—Hence, from the present prospect, there is no reason to doubt, but that this old Embargo horse will, at the next starting-place, throw a majority of his riders, and the young anti-embargo colt take another set of horsemen, and carry them safely on their political journey. I will now take leave for the present of my worthy young friend, first earnestly entreating him to depend no longer upon his activity, or the excellence of his horsemanship, but instantly dismount that horrid old embargo horse, which alone can prevent a dangerous fall, and mount the beautiful anti-embargo colt, where he may ride safely.

Mr. Speaker, the esteem I ever had, since my acquaintance, for my two worthy friends from South-Carolina, (Messrs. W. Williams and Taylor) who have spoke upon this subject, induces me at this time to make honorable mention of them; my reason for mentioning them jointly is, that a fact stated by one of them, has, in my opinion, completely removed all the objections of the other.

Some of the observations of my friend that spoke last, I shall first notice: As a proof that the embargo has not injured us, he alleges, that there has yet been but few failures—Granted. Neither does one winter produce many deaths in a farmer's flock of cattle; but, were the great Author of Nature to reverse its usual course, (as we do by continuing the Embargo,) and join two winters together; many would die, and those that survived be reduced to extreme poverty.

Again, if I understood him correctly, he told us he wanted to be *grateful* to France and England. Why, really, Mr. Speaker, I could look with complaisance upon my worthy friend, returning spite for spite upon those two oppressive nations, until he had paid them

their principal, and compound interest, if he could do it in such manner as not to spite and injure the citizens of these United States most. The residue of my friend's observations, stripped of the flowers of eloquence, in which he presented to the house a pledge of his patriotism, and which, when necessary, I have no doubt he will completely reduce to practice, went to show, that in case the Embargo was raised, as far as respected those ports not included in the British orders of council, or French decrees, it would only open for our produce so contracted a market, as would be worse than our present situation.—To this opinion I will oppose the positive declaration of his colleague, (Mr. Williams) that if we open trade to a spot no larger than the floor of this hall, it would in fact be opening it to all the world, by which means the whole of our produce would find a market. Mr. Speaker, in this opinion I perfectly agree with my worthy friend—I rejoiced to hear him make it, hoping it will soon be realized; believing it would be more beneficial to the citizens of these United States, to have their surplus produce conveyed through such a channel, (even if some went to their enemies) to those who are in want; and their money, and such produce as we want returned; than to have it collected together and burned.

As my friend has adduced a very appropriate text from the *Old Testament*, I will call his attention to *Levi* from the *New*, which, when he has considered collectively, I hope will change his opinion into perfect union with my own. The first is a command to feed our enemies; and the second, to do unto all men, as we would they should do unto us.—When my worthy friend, (whose honest integrity I have ever highly approved) shall have duly considered, and determined to reduce those excellent precepts to practice, then I shall be happy to join with him in his pious determination, that, let others do what they may, we, and our houses, will serve the Lord!

Mr. Speaker—Two declarations made by the chairman of the committee of foreign relations (Mr. George W. Campbell) remains yet to be noticed. My reason for deferring them to the last, was, my doubts, (which still remain) of being able to express my sentiments with that moderation and charity, of which that gentleman's language appeared to me totally void, but which I consider essentially necessary to promote harmony amongst members, and support the dignity of the house.

The first declaration was, "that the opposers of the embargo laws had no object in view, but to cover the shameful submission they wished to reduce the United States to."—The second, that if "their language means to put the present dominant party down, and put us in, and then we will tell you what we will do,"—and then proceeds to answer for them, "that they would do as they had once done before, draw the cords tighter."

Mr. Speaker—That gentleman's conduct, although supported by the irresistible and overwhelming majority with which at present he acts, shall not dwell my bosom of that charity for him, which his language evinces he has not for me. I wish to cherish that most excellent of Christian virtues, *Charity*, which beareth all things, and which hopeth all things. I hope and trust that it will ever abound in my bosom, as at present; hoping, that the day is not far distant, when my friend from Tennessee, and the party in whose front rank he now stands, will be convinced that not our plan, but *theirs*, is calculated to bring these United States into a state of shameful submission!—Yea, Mr. Speaker, I trust I shall prove, before I sit down, that it has already done it.

To the second charge, that "the language of the anti-embargo-men, is, *put us in power*!"—I answer, they need not even ask it.—Let that gentleman and his party persist in their present plan—Let them pass additional laws, to enforce more rigorously the present—Let them raise troops ostensibly for the purpose of repelling invading foes; but as no such foes can be found, and as the people would complain of the expence of an army doing nothing, let their artillery be turned against those wretched, renegade, base anti-embargo men, who durst to complain of their suffering under those laws—Let every bay and inlet, from one end to the other of our extensive coast, be safely guarded by gun-boats and revenue cutters—Let a cordon of regular troops encircle round these United States and the territories thereof, in such manner, that not a single evasion of those celebrated patriotic embargo laws, could possibly take place—Let this plan be completely carried into execution, and continued twelve months.—In that case, unless a law should be passed, depriving the anti-embargo men of their right of suffrage, (which would be as just and constitutional, as the one now under consideration) I undertake, as positively as that gentleman, to predict, that if any of the present overwhelming majority should retain a seat in the twelfth congress, they would be reduced to a more trivial and insignificant minority,

than that, upon which, from his high and exalted seat, he now looks down! Yes, Mr. Speaker, I repeat it, the present minority need not ask to be put in power; the elections would need no further stimulus than the pressure of those laws, to bring them to the poll. They would look as anxiously for the election-day, as the poor slaves, under the Jewish law, did for the year of jubilee.

I shall ask the indulgence of the house but a few minutes longer, to some general remarks on the effect of the embargo laws, and of the bill under consideration, to which I am impelled by the sacred impulse of my conscience—by my firm attachment to our present administration—and by my duty as a representative of the people, to preserve inviolably their rights—to say, God in his infinite mercy, grant it may never be passed into a law. No, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, we have passed too many laws on this subject already.—Passing the resolutions reported by our committee on foreign relations, has in the few days that have elapsed, transferred an immense sum of money from the industrious yeomanry of the country, to idle speculators and stock-jobbers of both towns and country. Is not this fact known to many members on this floor? Do they not know, that domestic produce is sold one half, and even at that reduced price, there is little or no sale for it; and that foreign articles have risen in the same proportion; and that in consequence thereof, in various parts of the union, where, until the commencement of this session, the embargo, if not approved, was borne with patience—the people now cry with one voice, "we can bear it no longer—give us any thing the wisdom of congress can devise rather than the Embargo!" But I have frequently been asked, if these be facts, why do not the people petition? The reason is obvious: The Federalists have petitioned; what has been the answer? Why, they are enemies to our administration; who wish to involve us in war with France, and an alliance with England. Nay, farther, is not every member on this floor, who has exercised his own judgment as a free and independent representative of the people, if in but a single instance that judgment runs counter to the will of the majority, denounced as an apostate?

Is this question asked with a view of exciting jealousy, or deceiving the people? No, Mr. Speaker; to undeceive them, to lay before them a true statement of the conduct of their representatives. I speak experimentally. I speak to a free and enlightened people, who want nothing but true information to induce them to a right. Is there a man in these United States, that in proportion to his station has spent more time and money, to bring about a change in favor of democracy, and when brought about, to support it, than I have? If there be, let him come forward and show it. Have I deviated from those principles? If there be a citizen in these United States that durst to make such a charge, let him come forward and substantiate it.—But what has been the consequence? Last session, I opposed the famous, or rather infamous, court martial bill; a bill that I now suppose, was intended as the first chapter of a statute book, in which the present bill under consideration was to have been the second. That horrid attempt to lay the foundation of a *military despotism* failed; and I pray God the second may also.

But my observations upon that bill, was by some who occupy the front rank in the majority, held up to public scorn, as being my maiden federal speech. Why, really, Mr. Speaker, if the motives of the federalists are as pure as those which dictated that speech, I do not consider the charge dishonorable. I also brought forward a resolution, for the purpose of removing the greatest evil under which the people of these United States groaned—to erase from our statute books, a principle repugnant to republican-ism and self-government—to destroy in its infancy, a young vulture, whose nature is such that it cannot be nourished and raised to maturity upon any other food, but the vitals of liberty—I mean the removal of the seat of government. This conduct, by another member in the front rank, was publicly on the floor of the house, declared to be worse than the conduct of the arch traitor, Burr.—That is to say, that barely an attempt to prevent the rights and liberties of the people from being swallowed up, and totally absorbed in the vortex of this masked monarchy, contrary to the will of the chosen few, who either do at present, or hope in future, to live upon its munificence—is a crime of deeper dye, than the highest grade in our statute book, *high treason*.

Mr. Speaker—Sensible that I have trespassed long upon the indulgence of the committee, I will hasten to a conclusion, first observing, that I have no language capable of fully expressing my regret and sorrow, in beholding congress at this time, endeavoring, when the session is nearly half gone, to pass a law to enforce more rigorously divers already passed—the facility of which, is, in

my opinion, self-evident—the loss and burden they inflict upon the people, intolerable—their present and future effect, if continued, more injurious to the interest, peace, and happiness of these United States, than any that have been passed since we were an independent nation. Upon the bill now under consideration, I shall at present only say, that if it is passed into a law—to prevent unnecessary expence in printing, and to redress it more easily understood, especially by the poor ignorant, despicable, renegade anti-embargo men, upon whom it is intended to operate. I hope it will be curtailed, as it is evident the whole purport could be comprized in a few words, to the following effect:—*That whereas we repose full faith and confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and ability of the President of the United States, to enforce the embargo laws; and also, to issue from time to time, and enforce such edicts as he shall think proper, we hereby authorize and empower him so to do.* But I will not yet despair: I will yet fondly hope, that although this bill has passed one branch of the legislature by a great majority, that the immediate representatives of the people will never sanction a bill, compared with which the *ALIEN and SEDITION laws* were humane and just. But should my hopes be blighted in a majority of this house giving it their sanction, I will still hope that the wise and just celebrated author of the *NOTES ON VIRGINIA*, will not, in advanced age (as Solomon did in days of yore,) tarnish and cast a gloomy shade over that wisdom that shone so conspicuous in his meridian days, by placing his signature to such a bill.—With that respect due to his superior station, I must request the favor of him first to look over the *NOTES*, and particularly attend to the following sentence: "Our interests is to throw open the doors of commerce; and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may choose to bring into our ports—and affixing the same in theirs." The actual habits of our country attach them to commerce. *They will exercise it for themselves.*" I will read it again because it is language worthy of the chief magistrate of a great and independent nation—it is worthy of the attention of the representatives of a great agricultural and commercial people. We have been frequently called upon for a plan—here is the principle of a plan in a few words, the best adapted to the real interests of this nation, that ever has, or ever can be introduced. Would to God, that instead of prowling over non-intercourse resolutions, and framing every nerve to devise means to enforce laws, which twelve months experience has inconceivably proved, is not only inadequate to the end proposed, but, by their long continuance, become ruinous to the interests, peace, and happiness of the nation, we had adopted the foregoing principle of our worthy chief magistrate, the production of his penetrating genius, when at *meridian height*, agreeably to the resolution offered by my worthy friend from New York, (Mr. Mumford.)

But we are told that, adopting this plan, would be submission to England—the reverse is the fact—it would exonerate us from the degraded state of submission in which we now stand. I say degraded state, which, with permission of the house, I will prove, I trust, to the satisfaction and full conviction of every impartial mind. It is inconceivably proved, by reference to official documents now before the public. First, we have demanded the restoration of our impressed seamen, and to coerce Great-Britain into a compliance with that demand, we have passed a non-importation law. Secondly, we rejected a treaty, (as I have understood,) because that demand was not fully complied with. And thirdly, in consequence of the horrid outrage committed upon the frigate *Chester*, our president having issued a proclamation, prohibiting all British armed vessels from entering our ports, refusing to revoke that proclamation until reparation was made, or at least until a plan was proposed by the British envoy, which should be considered adequate to the purpose. Let these facts be contralled with the offer made by our president, (which was laid before this house in his public message) to the British cabinet, that upon the single revocation of their orders of council, our embargo would be raised—so far as respected that nation. No condition annexed, of returning our seamen, or making reparation for the outrage upon the *Chester*!!! Can any rational being, can any man possessed of common sense, and not perfectly blinded by partiality, misunderstand this language? No, Mr. Speaker, it is too plain—so plain, that he who runs may read, and clearly understand. What is its genuine meaning?—Why, when stripped of its deceptive covering, and exposed in its real form, it will read thus: "We are convinced by woeful experience, that our coercive plans are futile—that they rebound back upon our own citizens with redoubled force—that, therefore, we are now willing, if you will be graciously pleased to grant us liberty, to renew our former trade

* Since writing the foregoing, information is received, that in running a frigate last, the old bag has given the young fellow a severe beating, and that he is so badly hurt, that he will never be able to ride again.

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MR. SPEAKER—That gentleman's conduct, although supported by the irresistible and overwhelming majority with which at present he acts, shall not divest my bosom of that charity for him, which his language evinces he has not for me. I wish to cherish that most excellent of Christian virtues, *Charity*, which beareth all things, and which hopeth all things. I hope and trust that it will ever abound in my bosom, as at present; hoping, that the day is not far distant, when my friend from Tennessee, and the party in whose front rank he now stands, will be convinced that not our plan, but *theirs*, is calculated to bring these United States into a state of shameful submission!—Yes, Mr. Speaker, I trust I shall prove, before I sit down, that it has already done it.

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But my observations upon that bill, was by some, who occupy the front rank in the majority, held up to public scorn, as being my maiden federal speech. Why, really, Mr. Speaker, if the motives of the federalists are as pure as those which dictated that speech, I do not consider the charge dishonorable. I also brought forward a resolution, for the purpose of removing the greatest evil under which the people of these United States groaned—to erase from our statute books, a principle repugnant to republicanism and self-government—to destroy in its infancy, a young vulture, whose nature is such that it cannot be nourished and raised to maturity upon any other food, but the vitals of liberty—I mean the removal of the seat of government. This conduct, by another member in the front rank, was publicly on the floor of the house, declared to be worse than the conduct of the arch traitor, Burr.—That is to say, that barely an attempt to prevent the rights and liberties of the people from being swallowed up, and totally absorbed in the vortex of this masked monarchy, contrary to the will of the chosen few, who either do at present, or hope in future, to live upon its munificence—is a crime of deeper dye, than the highest grade in our statute book, *high treason*.

MR. SPEAKER—Sensible that I have trespassed long upon the indulgence of the committee, I will hasten to a conclusion, first observing, that I have no language capable of fully expressing my regret and sorrow, in beholding congress at this time, endeavoring, when the session is nearly half gone, to pass a law to enforce more rigorously divers already passed—the facility of which, is, in

my opinion, self-evident—the loss and burden they inflict upon the people, intolerable—their present and future effect, if continued, more injurious to the interest, peace, and happiness of these United States, than any that have been passed since we were an independent nation. Upon the bill now under consideration, I shall at present only say, that if it is passed into a law—to prevent unnecessary expense in printing, and to redact it more easily understood, especially by the poor ignorant, despicable, renegade anti-embargo men, upon whom it is intended to operate, I hope it will be curtailed, as it is evident the whole purport could be comprized in a few words, to the following effect:—*That whereas we repose full faith and confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and ability of the President of the United States, to enforce the embargo laws; and also, to issue from time to time, and enforce such edicts as he shall think proper, we hereby authorize and empower him so to do.* But I will not yet despair: I will yet fondly hope, that although this bill has passed one branch of the legislature by a great majority, that the immediate representatives of the people will never sanction a bill, compared with which the *ALIEN and SEDITION laws* were humane and just. But should my hopes be blasted in a majority of this house giving it their sanction, I will still hope that the wise and justly celebrated author of the *NOTES ON VIRGINIA*, will not, in advanced age (as Solomon did in days of yore,) tarnish and cast a gloomy shade over that wisdom that shone so conspicuous in his meridian days, by placing his signature to such a bill.—With that respect due to his superior station, I must request the favor of him first to look over his *NOTES*, and particularly attend to the following sentence: "Our interests is to throw open the doors of commerce; and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatsoever they may choose to bring into our ports—and affixing the same in their's. The actual habits of our country attach them to commerce. *They will exercise it for themselves.*" I will read it again because it is language worthy of the chief magistrate of a great and independent nation—it is worthy of the attention of the representatives of a great agricultural and commercial people. We have been frequently called upon for a plan—here is the principle of a plan in a few words, the best adapted to the real interests of this nation, that ever has, or ever can be introduced. Would to God, that instead of prowling over non-intercourse resolutions, and straining every nerve to devise means to enforce laws, which twelve months experience has inconceivably proved, is not only inadequate to the end proposed, but, by their long continuance, become ruinous to the interests, peace, and happiness of the nation, we had adopted the foregoing principle of our worthy chief magistrate, the production of his penetrating genius, when at *meridian height*, agreeably to the resolution, offered by my worthy friend from New York, (Mr. Mumford.)

But we are told that, adopting *this* plan, would be submission to England—the reverse is the fact—it would exonerate us from the degraded state of submission in which we now stand. I say degraded state, which, with permission of the house, I will prove, I trust, to the satisfaction and full conviction of every impartial mind. It is inconceivably proved, by reference to official documents now before the public. First, we have demanded the restoration of our impressed seamen, and to coerce Great-Britain into a compliance with that demand, we have passed a non-importation law. Secondly, we rejected a treaty, (as I have understood,) because that demand was not fully complied with. And thirdly, in consequence of the horrid outrage committed upon the frigate *Chesapeake*, our president having issued a proclamation, prohibiting all British armed vessels from entering our ports, refusing to revoke that proclamation until reparation was made, or at least until a plan was proposed by the British envoy, which should be considered adequate to the purpose. Let these facts be contrasted with the offer made by our president, (which was laid before this house in his public message) to the British cabinet, that upon the single revocation of their orders of council, our embargo would be raised—so far as respected that nation. No condition annexed, of returning our seamen, or making reparation for the outrage upon the *Chesapeake*!!! Can any rational being, can any man possessed of common sense, and not perfectly blinded by partiality, misunderstand this language? No, Mr. Speaker, it is too plain—so plain, that he who runs may read, and clearly understand. What is its genuine meaning?—Why, when stripped of its deceptive covering, and exposed in its real form, it will read thus: "We are convinced by worful experience, that our coercive plans are futile—that they rebound back upon our own citizens with redoubled force—that, therefore, we are now willing, if you will be graciously pleased to grant us liberty, to renew our former trade

* Since writing the foregoing, information is received, that in running a second time, the old hag has given my young friend so grievous a fall, that it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to rise again.

with you, even under all the embarrassments of which we have so long and so loudly complained; the murder of Pierce, and the outrage upon our national ship, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"I will not long detain the house with commenting upon the answer returned, but briefly observe that it was less insulting and more humane and sympathizing, than might have been expected from that haughty nation.—The purport may be summarized in a few words, to this effect: "We are sorry for the sufferings of your citizens, produced by your own imprudent conduct; and would gladly relieve them, were it in our power, consistent with our national honor and dignity, but as that cannot be done, we must, for the present, leave you to devise means for yourselves, to release your citizens from their present increasing distress, and truly deplorable situation."—The foregoing is not a picture too highly coloured. Would to God, for the sake of my suffering country, that it was. But alas! it is the life—it is the original—it is a statement of facts contained in official documents gone out to the public, and therefore can neither be controverted nor recalled.

Mr. Speaker, in this deplorable situation, let me earnestly call the attention of the immediate representatives of the people, to a serious and all important question, a question on which, in my opinion, not only the present, but future union, peace, strength, and prosperity of these United States much depend. Shall the laws passed last session, that have become so distressing to the people, not only be continued, but more rigorously enforced? Will our government continue the futile attempt, to compel a great number of our hardy, brave and patriotic citizens to abandon habits, which our worthy President (in the quotation before adduced) admits to be imprudent? I will repeat it: "The actual habits of our countrymen attach them to commerce, they will exercise it for themselves." Must these brave citizens be driven to acts of despair or desperation either to abandon their country or to evade laws under which they are unable to live? Must their petitions and memorials be treated as the product of enemies to government, as British partisans, and discontented insignificant malcontents, who deserve no further notice, than to have their clamours silenced by the strong arm of government and their pretended wants supplied by the application of sharp pointed bayonets? I pray the majority of this house seriously to consider the inevitable consequence of persisting in this line of conduct. I pray them not barely to pause and reflect upon past conduct, but immediately reduce to practice the excellent precept of our President, contained in his first inaugural speech: "listen to reason, your steps"—and instead of passing additional laws which will require an additional military force to execute them, and consequently add to the number of those whose afflictions are already alienated from our government, repeal those already passed, so far at least as to open trade to all powers and places that hath heretofore traded with us upon terms of reciprocity. This would evince to the world, that we are really a just nation, desirous of doing unto all men, as we would they should do unto us. This would not only release us from our present degraded situation as it respects our external relations, but what is infinitely more consequential, it would restore confidence in our government, and peace and harmony amongst our citizens. Let the merchants of our middle and northern States, whose harbours will ere long be bound in winter's icy chains, enjoy by anticipation the pleasing prospect of beholding, as soon as they are dissolved, their canvas again spread to waft their merchandise to a foreign port, hoping to receive in turn their usual profits. Let the Farmers also through the dreary scenes of winter, enjoy the cheering hope, that upon the return of Sol's prolific rays, calling from the earth's fertile womb her innumerable productions, he may find a useful market for his produce on hand, and a pleasing stimulus to renew his cultivation of the earth to produce more. Thus would joy and gladness of heart again sparkle in each eye, and fit smiling on every countenance: thus would the innumerable blessings of peace be heightened into raptures of delight. Love and harmony would pervade the great mass of our citizens, and unite them together in such a manner, that in case any of the tyrants of the old world should invade our peaceful and happy land, they would soon repent of their temerity—they would soon be convinced, that the conquest of a free and united people, governed by just and equitable laws of their own making, was a chimera of the brain that can never be realized. Such a line of conduct would add more to the strength and prosperity of these United States, than is ever celebrated, passionate flaming, blood letting speeches, delivered on this floor.

Is there an American citizen, possessed of common sense—who is not desirous to see so beneficial and lovely a scene realized? Is there a representative of the people, who would not cheerfully give his vote to produce, (may I not say to restore) such a rational millennium, in our once happy land? And vice versa, is there a real, true hearted American citizen, who is not chilled in his veins, in reflection upon the MORRIS PROSPECT OF MILITARY MERCENARIES with the point of the BAYONET ENFORCING LAWS, contrary to the wishes of a great number of citizens, and even to the interest, peace and happiness of a great majority of the people of these United States? Let me indulge the cheering hope, that notwithstanding the

present prospect, there never will be found a majority of the immediate representatives of the people, who will vote in favor of continuing and enforcing such OPPRESSIVE LAWS.

Mr. Speaker.—Having in my plain and unlearned manner, discharged that duty which I owe to my constituents, in opposing a system which I consider not only injurious to their interests, but aiming a deadly blow at the union, interests, peace and independence, of that beloved country, that gave me birth—before I sit down, I have another duty to discharge—first, to return a tribute of humble gratitude to the Great Preserver of men, who having led and fed me all my life long still graciously continues to me at this age, bodily and mental powers, to discharge my duty as above mentioned, and secondly, to acknowledge the patient indulgence of this house. And as it will probably be amongst the last public acts that will evince to the world, the continuance and prevalence, of one of those powerful ruling passions, that has long pervaded my breast, I mean love of my country, I embrace this opportunity to declare, that instead of declining in proportion to bodily powers, it increases with increase of years, and becomes more animated and vigorous in proportion to the number of days now behind me, as far beyond my reach, as those before the flood. Hence, I conclude it will continue to increase, the few remaining days that may be allotted to me in a state of mutability—and that when the number of my days are fulfilled, and this feeble frame engaged in that war, from which there is no discharge—this ruling passion will remain strong in death—and the language of a celebrated poet addressing his friend, may with propriety be adopted: "In that dread moment, as in all the past, "Oh save my country, Heaven! may be my last."

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL, OF WEDNESDAY LAST.

Boston Town-Meeting.

Second Rocking of the Cradle of American Independence.

AT a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, in Faneuil Hall assembled, STEPHEN CODMAN, Esq. Moderator. The Throne of Grace was addressed in a fervent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop.—The warrant for calling the meeting being then read,

The Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, after a short exposition of the situation of public affairs, offered to the town the following motion, which he read in his place, and afterwards laid on the table, viz.

"WHEREAS it is provided in the Declaration of Rights of this Commonwealth, that the people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble, to consult upon their common good, give instructions to their Representatives, and to request of the Legislative body by the way of addresses, petitions or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer:

"Therefore, Resolved, as the sense of this town, that we view with the deepest concern and abhorrence, the determination of the general government, to persevere in a system of commercial restriction, which is equally repugnant to the true intent and design of the Constitution, and to the best interests of the Union; or to relax it, with a view only to a state of hostility, which must probably terminate in an unnecessary and ruinous war with Great Britain, and a total alliance with France. That having heretofore expressed our disapprobation of Laws imposing an Embargo on commerce, and signified to the constituted authorities of the Union our earnest wish for their repeal, we perceive, with indignation and regret, that unprecedented, arbitrary and unconstitutional means have been provided for enforcing them, and that no resource remains to us but in the protection of our State Legislature.

"Resolved, That a respectful petition be presented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, expressive of these sentiments, and praying for their interposition, to save the people of this Commonwealth from the destructive consequences which they apprehend to their liberties and prosperity from the continuance of the present system, and pledging the inhabitants of this metropolis to support them with their lives and fortunes in such measures as they may adopt for that purpose."

A debate ensued.—Dr. Eustis moved the postponement of the consideration of the subject until Monday next; and that the motion should be printed, and distributed to the inhabitants.—In this he was supported, by Messrs. Blake, Jarvis, Austin, and others; and opposed by Mr. Sargent, and others, who contended that the motion was plain and explicit, on a subject which had excited every citizen's attention; and that if it was not understood, it might be read and re-read until every word of it was got by rote. The motion to postpone was negatived by a large majority.

The debate on the original motion was then resumed. The motion was advocated by Mr. Samuel Perkins, Capt. Sargent, and the Hon. Mr. Dexter.—The latter went into an extensive view of the subject, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every unbiased citizen, the unconstitutionality, not only of the law, but all the other Embargo acts. Mr. Blake, (District Attorney) commenced an answer to the arguments of the gentlemen who favored the motion; but soon after moved, that the meeting adjourn.

This was negatived. And after a short conversation, in which Mr. Blake, Mr. Callender, Mr. Higginson, jun. and others took part, the original motion was carried by an immense majority.

A motion was then made, that a Committee be appointed to draft and report a Petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, who the following gentlemen were chosen:—Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, Hon. JOHN C. JONES, Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, Dr. JOHN WARREN, WILLIAM SWELLER, Esq. Hon. JONATHAN MASON, THEODORE LYMAN, Esq.

After which the town adjourned to ten o'clock, the next day, to receive the report of the committee.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The town assembled yesterday, at ten o'clock, agreeably to adjournment, when the Committee appointed the day before, reported the draft of a memorial to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, contemplated in the Resolutions adopted.—[A copy of this memorial cannot be obtained until after it is presented to the General Court.]

This report occasioned another debate, which continued until two o'clock. It was advocated by the Hon. Messrs. Dexter and Otis and Mr. Channing; and was opposed by Messrs. Eustis and Blake. The debate was animated; and the question to adopt the memorial as reported, passed by a majority of seven eighths of the crowded assembly; and the Selectmen were directed to present the same to the Legislature.

When this passed, Capt. Daniel Sargent rose, and after a very able and lucid development of the conduct of the general government, and the baneful tendency of their measures, particularly that of the late act for enforcing the Embargo, he begged leave to offer the following additional Resolutions; which he read in his place, and which were seconded, and presented to the chair.—They were then read by the moderator; and passed, without debate, by the same commanding majority by which the other proceedings were carried.

The following is an attested copy of the Resolutions viz:

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the town have expressed in their Memorial to the Legislature of this State, their opinions on the aspect of our national affairs to the general System of Policy adopted by the National Government, and whatever difference of opinion may have heretofore existed on these subjects, yet all men who value personal security and civil liberty must now concur in reprobating the arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical provisions of the act passed on the ninth of this month, for enforcing the Embargo laws; and it is therefore expedient to declare more fully the sentiments and feelings of the Town on this subject:—

And, whereas, this act is in many respects repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, the State Constitution, and to the fundamental principles of all free Governments:

Inasmuch as the enjoyment and use of our property, instead of being defined and protected by "Standing Laws" are subjected to the arbitrary will of the President, and to the caprice, the ignorance or malevolence of officers, who may be appointed by him, who are authorized to refuse to one citizen what is permitted to another, and to interfere at one time what was allowable and lawful at another:

Instead of being "secure from unreasonable searches and seizures," we are exposed to the arbitrary power of those officers who at their own discretion, or according to secret instructions which they are bound to obey, are authorized to violate all our possessions, to seize any property which they may think fit to consider suspicious, and detain it until bonds are given to any amount which they may choose to require:—

An attempt is even made to deprive us all remedy by having recourse to the laws and courts of justice, where if we complain of injuries committed under this act by an officer of the United States, he is to be justified and defended, not according to public and "Standing Laws" but by secret and changeable instructions from the President.

By this act, one citizen is liable to be seriously punished for the conduct of another, with whom he has no connexion whatever, and over whom he has no controul.

Owners of vessels laden under the inspection of Custom-House Officers, with special permission of the Collectors, and the express sanction of the Laws, are now treated as offenders, are subjected to heavy pecuniary penalties and losses, and are liable even to forfeit the whole, in consequence of a proceeding which was at the time lawful and justifiable.

When exposed by inevitable accident to the rigorous penalties of this act, the citizen is required to exculpate himself by a species of evidence in many cases impossible to be produced, and is then left to sue for mercy and pardon to the STAR CHAMBER decisions of an Executive Officer.

And finally, By this act our property may be seized and detained by Military force; thereby preventing a resort to the civil tribunals and laws of the country, and destroying the subordination of the Military to the civil authority; the standing Army and Militia may be employed for this purpose by any petty officer empowered by the Administration, who may thus at their pleasure involve us in all the horrors of a civil war, or expose us to the more dreadful alternative of a permanent Military Despotism.

Therefore, Resolved, That we will not voluntarily aid or assist in the execution of the act passed on the ninth day of this month, for enforcing the several Embargo Laws;

and that all those who shall so assist in enforcing upon others the arbitrary and unconstitutional provisions of this act ought to be considered as enemies to the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and hostile to the liberties of this people.

Resolved, That the raising a large standing army in a time of profound peace, with the name and title of "Volunteers," for the purpose of enforcing arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, and the attempt to place the military above the civil authority—though it cannot overawe nor dismay this great and powerful People—yet must be considered as dangerous to liberty, and ought to call forth the most pointed disapprobation of all its friends.

Resolved, That the example given by that veteran soldier, Gen. Lincoln, and other undeviating patriots, in resigning offices intended to be prostituted to subserve the purposes of oppressing the citizens, and enforcing arbitrary edicts, ought to be imitated by all public officers, and that the inhabitants of this town consider it as an highly honorable sacrifice of individual emolument to public welfare.

Voted, That these Resolutions be adopted by the town, and printed in the public papers. Attest. WM. COOPER, Town-Clerk.

THE FLAME OF PATRIOTISM

Continues to spread far and wide; while the advocates for oppression and unconstitutional laws are at a dead stand. County and town meetings have been held, or are called in various parts of New-York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. A county meeting has been held at Warren; Resolutions have been adopted at Albany: others in Saratoga county: a meeting has been called in Troy, New York, and at Keene, New Hampshire. Patridgefield has adopted Resolutions. We have not room to note these meetings and doings.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1809.

What is the Remedy, in case the National Government overleap the boundaries prescribed to it by the Constitution? This, at the present time of fearful alarm, is a most important question; and, happily, it has been found that Mr. MADISON has given the answer, in his writings in the "Federalist," published in order to do away the fears of the people on this and other points respecting the Federal Constitution, and to reconcile them to the adoption of that instrument. There he, in conjunction with Judge JAY and Gen. HAMILTON, tells the people, that they have a security against the encroachments of the Federal Government, in the natural guardianship of the State governments, who will be ready to give the alarm to the people, and that such plans of resistance will be formed, and such combinations of adjoining States, as will deter the general government from a perseverance in their oppressive measures. The State of Virginia has practised upon this very principle, in the days of Mr. ADAMS's Presidency, when he thought the General Government had overleaped the constitutional boundaries; and Mr. MADISON himself drew up the plan of opposition. But what was there then oppressive to the people? We did not, as at this gloomy time, see our ports, from one end of the continent to the other, shut against Commerce, and troops and gunboats employed to drive men from their usual occupations, to beg or starve.

A power, transcending any authority ever delegated by the Constitution to the three branches of Government, is now given to the President, transferred and transferable to his creatures, *ad infinitum*. A dominion, absolute and uncontrollable, is assumed over our liberties and property.—While the government are exhibiting in debate the dire alternative of Embargo or War, to which their own madness and folly have driven them, let the People not fear to represent to the Government the horrid alternative to which their oppressive, tyrannical, and unconstitutional laws, have reduced them—Slavery or Resistance. Fellow-Citizens! Are your necks prepared for the Yoke?

You will see, fellow-citizens, in this day's paper, the resolutions of the citizens of Boston, on the late proceedings of Congress.—They claim our serious and candid attention, as declaratory of the sentiments entertained in that cradle of our Independence, concerning the late unjustifiable measures. These, together with others from that State, prove that the same spirit which incited them to resist despotism in 1776, still exists with unabated vigour. Illegal laws, was the powerful motive of their opposition to Great-Britain, at the commencement of the revolution; and it is that which at present calls upon you, fellow-citizens, to assert your own liberty and independence. Tyranny is the same, whether clothed in the plain coat of republicanism or the splendid robe of royalty, and ought equally to be resisted. If in a country, hitherto free, the first encroachments on its independence are not resisted, we may reasonably conclude that the situation of that country is deplorable, and exposes a fair temptation to the artifices of any usurper, either foreign or domestic. But far are we from supposing this to be the present situation, as respects N. England. On the contrary, we believe that the same detestation of tyranny, as that which generated the political being of this country, still exists; and will be manifested against every violation of your rights. Let each one of us consider what becomes of the Con-

with you, even under all the embarrassments of which we have so long and so loudly complained; the murder of Pierce, and the outrage upon our national ship, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"I will not long detain the house with tom, treating upon the answer returned, but briefly observe that it was less insulting and more humane and sympathizing, than might have been expected from that haughty nation.—The purport may be comprized in a few words, to this effect: "We are sorry for the sufferings of your citizens, produced by your own imprudent conduct; and would gladly relieve them, were it in our power, consistent with our national honor and dignity, but as that cannot be done, we must, for the present, leave you to devise means for yourselves, to release your citizens from their present increasing distress, and truly deplorable situation."—The foregoing is not a picture too highly coloured. Would to God, for the sake of my suffering country, that it was. But alas! it is the life—it is the original—it is a statement of facts contained in official documents gone out to the public, and therefore can neither be controverted nor recalled.

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"WHEREAS it is provided in the Declaration of Rights of this Commonwealth, that the people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble, to consult upon their common good, give instructions to their Representatives, and to request of the Legislative body by the way of addresses, petitions or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer:

"Therefore, Resolved, as the sense of this town, That we view with the deepest concern, and gloomishment, the determination of the general government, to persevere in a system of commercial restriction, which is equally repugnant to the true intent and design of the Constitution, and to the best interests of the Union; or to relax it, with a view only to a state of hostility, which must probably terminate in an unnecessary and ruinous war with Great Britain, and a fatal alliance with France. That having heretofore expressed our disapprobation of Laws imposing an Embargo on commerce, and signified to the constituted authorities of the Union our earnest wish for their repeal, we perceive, with indignation and regret, that unprejudiced, arbitrary and unconstitutional means have been provided, for enforcing them, and that no resource remains to us but in the protection of our State Legislature.

"Resolved, That a respectful petition be presented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, expressive of these sentiments, and praying for their interposition, to save the people of this Commonwealth from the destructive consequences which they apprehend to their liberties and prosperity from the continuance of the present system, and pledging the inhabitants of this metropolis to support them with their lives and fortunes in such measures as they may adopt for that purpose."

A debate ensued.—Dr. Eustis moved the postponement of the consideration of the subject until Monday next; and that the motion should be printed, and distributed to the inhabitants.—In this he was supported, by Messrs. Blake, Jarvis, Austin, and others; and opposed by Mr. Sargent, and others, who contended that the motion was plain and explicit, on a subject which had excited every citizen's attention; and that if it was not understood, it might be read and re-read until every word of it was got by rote. The motion to postpone was negatived by a large majority.

The debate on the original motion was then resumed. The motion was advocated by Mr. Samuel Perkins, Capt. Sargent, and the Hon. Mr. Dexter.—The latter went into an extensive view of the subject, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every unbiased citizen, the unconstitutionality, not only of the last, but all the other Embargo acts. Mr. Blake, (District Attorney) commenced an answer to the arguments of the gentlemen who favored the motion; but soon after moved, that the meeting adjourn.

This was negatived. And after a short conversation, in which Mr. Blake, Mr. Gallender, Mr. Higginson, jun. and others took a part, the original motion was carried by an immense majority.

A motion was then made, that a Committee be appointed to draft and report a Petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, Hon. JOHN C. JONES Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, Dr. JOHN WARREN, WILLIAM SWILLIFAN, Esq. Hon. JONATHAN MASON, THEODORE LYMAN, Esq.

After which the town adjourned to ten o'clock, the next day, to receive the report of the committee.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The town assembled yesterday, at ten o'clock, agreeably to adjournment, when the Committee appointed the day before, reported the draft of a memorial to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, contemplated in the Resolutions adopted.—[A copy of this memorial cannot be obtained until after it is presented to the General Court.]

This report occasioned another debate, which continued until two o'clock. It was advocated by the Hon. Messrs. Dexter and Otis and Mr. Channing; and was opposed by Messrs. Eustis and Blake. The debate was animated; and the question to adopt the memorial as reported, passed by a majority of seven eighths of the crowded assembly; and the Selectmen were directed to present the same to the Legislature.

When this passed, Capt. Daniel Sargent rose, and after a very able and lucid development of the conduct of the general government, and the baneful tendency of their measures, particularly that of the late act for enforcing the Embargo, he begged leave to offer the following additional Resolutions; which he read in his place, and which were seconded, and presented to the chair.—They were then read by the moderator; and passed, without debate, by the same commanding majorities by which the other proceedings were carried.

The following is an attested copy of the Resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the town have expressed, in their Memorial to the Legislature of this State, their opinions on the aspect of our national affairs to the general System of Policy adopted by the National Government, and whatever difference of opinion may have heretofore existed on these subjects, yet all men who value personal security and civil liberty must now concur in reprobating the arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical provisions of the act passed on the ninth of this month, for enforcing the Embargo laws; and it is therefore expedient to declare more fully the sentiments and feelings of the Town on this subject:—

And, whereas, This act is in many respects repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, the State Constitution, and to the fundamental principles of all free Governments:

Inasmuch, as the enjoyment and use of our property, instead of being defined and protected by "Standing Laws," are subjected to the arbitrary will of the President, and to the caprice, the ignorance or malevolence of officers, who may be appointed by him, who are authorized to refuse to one citizen what is permitted to another, and to interdict at one time what was allowable and lawful at another:

Instead of being "secure from unreasonable searches and seizures," we are exposed to the arbitrary power of those officers who at their own discretion, or according, to secret instructions which they are bound to obey, are authorized to violate all our possessions, to seize any property which they may think fit to consider suspicious, and detain it until bonds are given to any amount which they may choose to require:—

An attempt is even made to deprive us all remedy, by having recourse to the laws and courts of justice, where if we complain of injuries committed under this act by an officer of the United States, he is to be justified and defended, not according to public and "Standing Laws," but by secret and changeable instructions from the President.

By this act, one citizen is liable to be seriously punished for the conduct of another, with whom he has no connexion whatever, and over whom he has no controul.

Owners of vessels laden under the inspection of Custom-House Officers, with special permission of the Collectors, and the express sanction of the Laws, are now treated as offenders, are subjected to heavy pecuniary penalties and losses, and are liable even to forfeit the whole, in consequence of a proceeding which was at the time lawful and justifiable.

When exposed by inevitable accident to the rigorous penalties of this act, the citizen is required to exculpate himself by a species of evidence in many cases impossible to be produced, and is then left to sue for mercy and pardon to the STAR CHAMBER decisions of an Executive Officer.

And finally, By this act our property may be seized and detained by Military force; thereby preventing a resort to the civil tribunals and laws of the country, and destroying the subordination of the Military to the civil authority; the standing Army and Militia may be employed for this purpose by any petty officer empowered by the Administration, who may thus at their pleasure involve us in all the horrors of a civil war, or expose us to the more dreadful alternative of a permanent Military Dictatorship.

Therefore, Resolved, That we will not voluntarily aid or assist in the execution of the act passed on the ninth day of this month, for enforcing the several Embargo Laws;

and that all those who shall so assist in enforcing upon others the arbitrary and unconstitutional provisions of this act ought to be considered as enemies to the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and hostile to the liberties of this people.

Resolved, That the raising a large standing army in a time of profound peace, with the name and title of "Volunteers," for the purpose of enforcing arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, and the attempt to place the military above the civil authority—though it cannot overawe nor dismay this great and powerful People—yet must be considered as dangerous to liberty, and ought to call forth the most pointed disapprobation of all its friends.

Resolved, That the example give by that veteran soldier, Gen. Lincoln, and other undeviating patriots, in resigning offices intended to be prostituted to subserve the purposes of oppressing the citizens, and enforcing arbitrary edicts, ought to be imitated by all public officers, and that the inhabitants of this town consider it as an highly honorable sacrifice of individual emolument to public welfare.

Voted, That these Resolutions be adopted by the town, and printed in the public papers.

Attest. WM. COOPER, Town-Clerk.

THE FLAME OF PATRIOTISM

Continues to spread far and wide; while the advocates for oppression and unconstitutional laws are at a dead stand. County and town meetings have been held, or are called in various parts of New-York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. A county meeting has been held at Warren; Resolutions have been adopted at Albany; others, in Saratoga county; a meeting has been called in Troy, New York, and at Keene, New-Hampshire. Patridgefield has adopted Resolutions. We have not room to note these meetings and doings.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1809.

What is the Remedy, in case the National Government overleap the boundaries prescribed to it by the Constitution? This, at the present time of fearful alarm, is a most important question; and, happily, it has been found that Mr. MADISON has given the answer, in his writings in the "Federalist," published in order to do away the fears of the people on this and other points respecting the Federal Constitution, and to reconcile them to the adoption of that instrument. There he, in conjunction with Judge JAY and Gen. HAMILTON, tells the people, that they have a security against the encroachments of the Federal Government, in the natural guardianship of the State governments, who will be ready to give the alarm to the people, and that such plans of resistance will be formed, and such combinations of adjoining States, as will deter the general government from a perseverance in their oppressive measures. The state of Virginia has practised upon this very principle, in the days of Mr. ADAMS's Presidency, when he thought the General Government had overleaped the constitutional boundaries; and Mr. MADISON himself drew up the plan of opposition. But what was there then oppressive to the people? We did not, as at this gloomy time, see our ports, from one end of the continent to the other, shut against Commerce, and troops and gun-boats employed to drive men from their usual occupations, to beg or starve.

A power, transcending any authority ever delegated by the Constitution to the three branches of Government, is now given to the President, transferred and transferable to his creatures, ad infinitum. A dominion, absolute and uncontrollable, is assumed over our liberties and property.—While the government are exhibiting in debate the dire alternative of Embargo or War, to which their own madness and folly have driven them, let the People not fear to represent to the Government the horrid alternative to which their oppressive, tyrannical, and unconstitutional laws, have reduced them—Slavery or Resistance. Follow-Citizens! Are your necks prepared for the Yoke?

You will see, fellow-citizens, in this day's paper, the resolutions of the citizens of Boston, on the late proceedings of Congress.—They claim our serious and candid attention, as declaratory of the sentiments entertained in that cradle of our Independence, concerning the late unjustifiable measures. These, together with others from that state, prove that the same spirit which incited them to resist despotism in 1776, still exists with unabated vigour. Illegal laws, was the powerful motive of their opposition to Great-Britain, at the commencement of the revolution; and it is that which at present calls upon you, fellow-citizens, to assert your own liberty and independence. Tyranny is the same, whether clothed in the plain coat of republicanism or the splendid robe of royalty, and ought equally to be resisted. If in a country, hitherto free, the first encroachments on its independence are not resisted, we may reasonably conclude that the situation of that country is deplorable, and exposes a fair temptation to the artifices of any usurper, either foreign or domestic. But far are we from supposing this to be the present situation, as respects New-England. On the contrary, we believe that the same detestation of tyranny, as that which generated the political being of this country, still exists; and will be manifested against every violation of your rights. Let each one of us consider what becomes of the Con-

stitution, the Magna Charta of our liberties, if the late law for enforcing the embargo is tamely acquiesced in. Can any American citizen conscientiously obey the provisions of this law, without sacrificing the duty which he owes to his country? Ponder well its contents: and then determine whether submission is justifiable. Think not that an open, and manly opposition, is either treason or sedition. An unconstitutional act of power is not a law, nor is any citizen bound to obey it; on the contrary, it is his sacred duty to resist it.

It is easy to perceive, that the tendency of the late measures is evidently directed towards a consolidation of the Union, by the usurpation on the part of the general government, of the individual rights of the states. If this consolidation should ever take place, and towards which the late violations of the constitution are preparatory, you must bid a farewell, a long farewell to all your boasted liberty. You must prepare yourselves, without delay, for the commands of an imperious despot: or, what is worse of an unprincipled faction, hostile to your interests and to your liberties. Think not that these dangers are imaginary. Review the late alarming measures of the administration, and then judge if they do not tend to this end. Permit your constitution to be violated with impunity, and there is an end to free government. But we cannot believe you yet to ready, after an enjoyment of only thirty years, to sacrifice those rights purchased with the blood of your fathers: or that you will tamely submit to laws destroying the sovereignty of the states, guaranteed to them by the constitution. If, therefore, you would defend this instrument, which you have sworn to obey; if you would declare your abhorrence of the late usurpation of illegal and despotic power; and if you would transmit to your posterity those rights which are their just and natural inheritance, declare these your sentiments, by a firm and manly remonstrance, through the medium of your State legislature. The present crisis is alarming: and soon must be decided whether the people will submit to a tame sacrifice of their rights, or will defend them by a just and vigorous opposition.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

On Thursday the 19th inst. the House of Representatives of the U. S. took into consideration a bill providing for a session of Congress on the 4th Monday of May next. Mr. D. R. Williams, of S. C. was opposed to the bill. He conceived Congress could have no object in meeting in May, unless it was contemplated then to *Declare War*; but he hoped it would be the policy of the New Executive to send Special Missions to Europe. Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Virginia, (brother-in-law, we believe, to Mr. Madison,) delivered a War Speech in reply. He was in favor of the Extra Session, and against Special Missions. He said, *the People were impelling the Government to War!* Mr. Mason, of N. C. was against the bill, but it is confidently expected to pass.

The Election of a Representative in Congress in Plymouth district, in Massachusetts, resulted in favour of the federal candidate, Mr. BAYLIES.

Gen. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Collector of the port of Boston, and BENJAMIN YELD, Esq. Deputy Collector, have resigned their offices. Also Colonel JEREMIAH ONEY, Collector of the district of Providence. These are old revolutionary officers. Disgusted with the new Embargo law, they would not aid in carrying its violent provisions into effect.

The General Court of Massachusetts assembled in Boston on Wednesday last. The session is expected to be highly interesting.

FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival here yesterday afternoon, of the Packet Express, *Justin*, from New York, we received papers of that city of the 25th inst. from which the following important intelligence is extracted:—

NEW-YORK JAN. 25. IMPORTANT.

AND VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship *Philipburg*, Leffingwell, from Liverpool, and the British Packet *Princess Amelia*, from Falmouth; the former left Liverpool on the 27th of Nov. and Cork on the 12th of Dec. and the latter sailed from Falmouth on the 8th of Dec. and from Bermuda the 14th inst. By these arrivals, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received regular files of London and Cork papers, to the 6th and 8th ult. a month later than our former newspaper advices.

It will be seen by the Extracts that follow, that from the 4th to the 13th of Nov. there had been several most bloody and sanguinary battles between the Patriotic troops of Spain and the French army under Marshal Ney, who, it seems, ultimately obliged Gen. Blake's troops to retreat. But we find, that on the 24th, Blake attacked Ney's army, defeated the Euro, took Caparroso, obliging the French army to retreat.

Upon the whole, the late news received in England from Spain, gave fresh hopes that the Patriots would ultimately succeed in their glorious struggle.

On the 7th ultimo, the day before the British Packet sailed, two fine regiments of British cavalry left Falmouth for Spain. This looks very much like despairing!

Bonaparte again threatens to invade England, while her troops are in Spain!

We find nothing in the London papers re-

lative to America, except copious extracts from our papers.

Mr. Purvis, passenger in the *Philipburg*, is the bearer of Despatches from Mr. Pinkney.

The fate of Sir Hew Dalrymple was not decided. His trial was still progressing.

Gen. Liniers at Buenos Ayres, S. A. has declared in favor of Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain.

THE EXTRACTS:

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Mr. Munro, one of the King's Messengers, who arrived yesterday with the *Corunna* Mail, and brought despatches from Lord William Bentinck, and Mr. Freere, brought also despatches from Generals Broderick and Leith, having passed along the line of march of Sir David Baird's army. The accounts received by Government were given in substance in a Bulletin.

BULLETIN.

"It appears by despatches received from Corunna, dated the 23d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 19th ult. that the account of Gen. Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continued actions from the 4th till the 13th. On the 11th the Asturias having been worked on the left, the French got possession of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and Gen. Blake retired to Reynosa; but a French column appearing upon this road from Burgos, he retreated by Sol to San Vincente de la Barquera. There, upon the 12th, he had collected near 20,000 of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they would soon be in a state to advance again.

"The French had occupied St. Andro and Santona—the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 20th. But by the exertions of Gen. Leith, all the provision, ammunition, and stores sent by this country, had been removed.

"It appears that part of the army at Estremadura had been defeated near Burgos by the French; but there are no accounts of their having advanced beyond it. Gen. Moore arrived on the 10th at Salamanca—Gen. Baird was at Algora."

To this we add, on the credit, however, of private letters, that the French corps that advanced to Valladolid had afterwards retreated to Burgos.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

The Favourite cutter has arrived at Plymouth, from the coast of Spain.—The *Bonne Citoyenne*, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth. Capt. Thompson has since reached town. He left Corunna on the 26th ult. and brings accounts from Gen. Blake's army to the 24th. The substance of the intelligence by the *Bonne Citoyenne*, will be found in the subjoined letter:—

Portsmouth Dec 1.

"This afternoon at three o'clock, the *Bonne Citoyenne* sloop of war, Capt. Thompson, arrived from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, bringing accounts from Gen. Blake's army up to the 24th ult.

"The despatches she has brought will be found to relate to several most dreadful battles between the armies of Marshal Ney and Gen. Blake. The Marquis Romana's troops (from the Baltic) by advancing too far ahead of Gen. Blake's army, were severely defeated: one of the regiments of Catalonia has been cut to pieces. The fighting on both sides was most obstinate and desperate. The Marquis of Romana's cavalry was preserved. In the last attack, Blake repulsed the French with considerable loss. He is now at Cinto, about 40 miles north of St. Andro, with 25,000 men. The communication between him and the centre army, under Castanos, is cut off, the French army being between them, whose headquarters are at Valladolid. There are many fears for the safety of the centre army. The Prince of Peace's party in Spain is very strong, more so than was expected, or thought of; and the patriotic cause looks desponding. Sir David Baird was at Algora with his army, and Sir John Moore at Salamanca. They have not been engaged. It is thought to be Bonaparte's intention to prevent, if possible, the joining of the different forces into one body. The cause of the Spaniards is not considered an hopeless one; but the spirit of patriotism has dropped very much. In the *Bonne Citoyenne* came passenger Captain Page, of the Royal Artillery, with despatches from Sir Robert Wilson, at Oporto. His despatches are not so favourable as could be wished. The party against the Provisional government is very strong and turbulent. Robert had clothed, armed and trained 60 Portuguese, and formed them into a battalion. There were three British regiments there."

In addition to the above, we have to state, that this day an Officer from Oporto arrived in Downing Street, with despatches. He came over in the *Bonne Citoyenne*. He landed at Corunna on his passage home, and sailed again from that place on the morning of the 26th ult. At that time no news of importance had been received there of a subsequent date to that which we yesterday communicated. After quitting Corunna, the *Bonne Citoyenne* fell in with the *Minerva* frigate, which had been cruising to the Eastward, the Captain of which stated, that he had received intelligence that the French had attacked the Marquis de la Romana and Gen. Blake in strong position which he had taken at Vincente de la Barquera, that the battle was most obstinately contested, but at length the French were defeated with very great loss and the Spanish army were, in

consequence of this success, about to advance.

The above is the substance of the intelligence communicated by Capt. Hawkins, of the *Minerva*. It certainly is not to be considered as official, but it appears to be highly probable.—The position at St. Vincente de la Barquera is an extremely strong one, and the French army must have been very much weakened by the numerous sanguinary conflicts in which it has been engaged.

The following interesting private communication has been transmitted to us:—

CORUNNA, NOV. 26.

Letters from Castile mention, that Castanos had defeated a body of the French: but this report still rests on light authority, and is too long unconfirmed to claim much credit. Yet another circumstance adds to our confidence here:—Letters from Madrid conveyed by the last mail, mention the arrival of good news as the post was departing. The intelligence from these different sources require to be connected, in order to form a good opinion of what is probably occurring.

One thing is certain, that the public apprehension has decreased. The enemy, it is ascertained, is in Old Castile, and the transmission of intelligence is unsafe, from the possibility of being intercepted by detached parties of the enemy; but the regular post continues to proceed. Blake's army has sustained some defeats, but they are not of a very alarming, though of a distressing nature.—There has been no surrender of any large body—a great superiority of force has won battles—but the vanquished have invariably fallen bravely, and their resistance has been such, that it is not too much to say, that the enemy's victories if they are all bought as dearly, will secure the independence of Spain.—Still there is much reason for sorrow and regret. The fate of none is more deplored than one strong division of the brave army of the North: these suffered heavily. The regiment of Catalonia was offered quarter by the enemy, but refused it, and every man of 1700 died voluntarily and gloriously, and in his death, heaping destruction upon his enemies. The dismounted cavalry of the same troops were prevented from engaging, by the want of horses; but the Marquis of Romana has placed all the horses of the province in a state of requisition. The fresh troops of Galicia fought furiously, and like veterans. Their General having been severely wounded in the foot, rode along the lines, exhorting and animating the troops to vengeance, and refused to permit the dressing of his wound until they had sworn, as he had done, to die for their liberties and their country. His exhortations had an irresistible effect upon his soldiers. This brave officer died afterwards on board one of the Spanish frigates.

The last letters from Madrid are not in the expression of alarm. The Spanish troops have been successful almost every where but in Biscay and Galicia: and a great part of the army of Estremadura which it was considered had been destroyed at Burgos, has escaped, though in a destitute state, to Segovia. The public feeling is, on the whole, in a better state than it was ten days back.—Human nature must lament the sufferings and endurances of the brave Patriots—but the recollection is unaccompanied by any dimity, as to the result of their exertions.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Defeat of the French—Passage of the Ebro, and taking of Caparroso, by the Spanish Centre Army.—Retreat of the French Division opposed to General Blake's Army.

Our information as to General Blake's force (now commanded by the Marquis de la Romana) may be deemed official, as far as it goes, being derived from a statement which Capt. Thompson of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, received from Capt. Hawkins, of the *Minerva*. That relative to the Central Army rests upon the authority of private communications from Madrid, which is furnished by a Spanish gentleman of great respectability, now resident in that capital. In this correspondence, which will be read with much interest, will be found the first accounts of operations of the Spanish army of the centre. These, it appears, have been attended with complete success: the passage of the Ebro has been forced at three points, and the strong French position of Caparroso, with the heights around it taken. The final result of this general action is not yet known. The postscript of the last letter from Madrid informs us, that the fighting continued on the 13th, when a Courier, who brought the intelligence, the substance of which we have stated, left the army. But circumstances have occurred, which render it highly probable that the Army of the Centre has obtained a decisive victory. One of these is a fact stated in the following Bulletin, which was circulated on Friday from the Government offices, as an account of the intelligence received by the *Bonne Citoyenne* sloop of war, which left Corunna on Saturday last, and arrived at Portsmouth.

"The *Bonne Citoyenne* spoke the *Minerva*, which had been cruising off St. Andro. By her she was informed, that on the 19th the French had entered St. Vincent de la Barquera, and that the Spaniards had retreated, after a sharp contest. On the 25th a fresh battle is said to have taken place, and the accounts were, that, at the close of it, the Marquis de Romana was driving the French before him.

"On the 22d ult. Sir David Baird was at Algora. It was not believed that the French were at Valladolid in great force."

Though the information given in this Bulletin is very scanty; yet, if after several days fighting, the Spanish army of the centre, should have routed the French in Navarre, Marshal Ney, would then be obliged to abandon all the advantages he had gained over the Army of Galicia, and the French at Burgos would probably be cut off, as they are reported to have been by some of our letters.—As the Marquis of Romana's artillery is, however, stated in the Spanish papers to have been removed to Leon, we do not consider the advantages he has obtained to be important, otherwise than showing the disposition of that part of the enemy's force which had been opposed to him, the necessity of his troops, and his opportunity for moving towards the point at which Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird would add 30,000 men to his force: of which junction having been effected, we have not a doubt.

LONDON, NOV. 26.

At a late hour last night a Mail arrived at the Foreign Office, with despatches from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was the bearer of the despatches of our Ministers, ready to the delusive overture of Bonaparte, and which was lately sent to Paris in the care of Mr. Shaw. The French Minister landed at Dover, yesterday, at noon, from a flag of truce which had been sent him from Boulogne. The nature of the communication brought by him is positively transpired; but we believe the correspondence may now be considered as brought nearly to a close.

We understand that Capt. HENRY CARPONE, and Mr. WILLIAM R. FOSBICK, of this town, have been appointed to the command of two Revenue Cutters, to be stationed at this Port: for the purpose of enforcing the Embargo Laws.

Want of room obliges us to omit a number of new advertisements, which will be attended to in our next.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

British ship *Friends*, Lacey, Tortola, and Brig *William Ritchie*, Havana: Brig *Rising Sun*, Burr, New York: Sloop *Fame*, Waldin, ditto: do. *Huntress*, Helme ditto: do. *Little Poll*, Rhodes, Alexandria.

CLEARED.

Schooner *Portsmouth*, Winslow, Richmond: sloop *Fame*, Walden, New-York.

Arrived at this Port on Wednesday last, the British ship *Friends*, Capt. Lacey, in 30 days from Tortola, and 17 days from Turks Island, laden with 5000 bushels of Salt.—Left at Tortola, the Brig *Hero*, from Martinique for Savannah, and Brig *Eliza*, from do. for Norwich, both sent in by the *Circe* Frigate for adjudication.

Same Day, Arrived the British Brig *William*, Capt. Ritchie, in 16 days from Havana, bound to New-Brunswick, (N. S.) laden with Sugar and Coffee.

The Ship *Vigilant*, of Boston, from Guadaloupe bound to Providence, laden with Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, went ashore on Monday morning last, about four miles to the eastward of Watch-Hill Light-House, and bilged. A small part of her cargo was saved.—We understand that the *Vigilant* had been captured by a British Frigate, who put on board a Prize-Master and 6 men, and ordered her for Halifax; but was afterwards retaken by the *Superargo*, Captain, and two men.

Sale at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the first day after, will be sold at auction by order of the Administrator on the estate of Silas D. Tisdale, of Taunton, deceased. THE Schooner *POLLY & NANCY*, as she now lies at Gardner's Wharf.—Conditions at time of Sale.

S. DEAN, Aucr.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of CARPONE & CO. or with SILAS DEAN are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same, and if not paid by the 1st of March next, to make payments, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.

Newport Jan. 28, 1809.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if fair, if not the first fair day after.)

ABOUT 18 Acres of excellent LAND, situated in Middletown, being part of the Farm of the late Robert Cornell, about 3 miles from Newport.—Also, two-thirds of a Barn, standing on said Land.—For further particulars and terms apply to

GIDEON CORNELL.

Middletown, Jan. 26, 1809.

FOR SALE.

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING HOUSE, and Lot of Land No. 212, Towns-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms, (which are liberal) apply to

HENRY BULL.

The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Lot. Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

situation, the Magna Charta of our liberties, if the late law for enforcing the embargo is tamely acquiesced in. Can any American citizen conscientiously obey the provisions of this law, without sacrificing the duty which he owes to his country? Ponder well its contents and then determine whether submission is justifiable. Think not that an open, and manly opposition, is either treason or sedition. An unconstitutional act of power is not a law, nor is any citizen bound to obey it; on the contrary, it is his sacred duty to resist it.

It is easy to perceive, that the tendency of the late measures is evidently directed towards a consolidation of the Union, by the usurpation on the part of the general government, of the individual rights of the states. If this consolidation should ever take place, and towards which the late violations of the constitution are preparatory, you must bid a farewell, a long farewell to all your boasted liberty. You must prepare yourselves, without delay, for the commands of an imperious despot; or, what is worse, of an unprincipled faction, hostile to your interests and to your liberties. Think not that these dangers are imaginary. Review the late alarming measures of the administration, and then judge if they do not tend to this end. Permit your constitution to be violated with impunity, and there is an end to free government. But we cannot believe you yet so ready, after an enjoyment of only thirty years, to sacrifice those rights purchased with the blood of your fathers; or that you will tamely submit to laws destroying the sovereignty of the states, guaranteed to them by the constitution. If, therefore, you would defend this instrument, which you have sworn to obey; if you would declare your abhorrence of the late usurpation of illegal and despotic power; and if you would transmit to your posterity those rights which are their just and natural inheritance, declare these your sentiments, by a firm and manly remonstrance, through the medium of your State legislature. The present crisis is alarming; and soon must the decided whether the people will submit to a tame sacrifice of their rights, or will defend them by a just and vigorous opposition.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

On Thursday the 19th inst. the House of Representatives of the U. S. took into consideration a bill providing for a session of Congress on the 4th Monday of May next. Mr. D. R. Williams, of S. C. was opposed to the bill. He conceived Congress could have no object in meeting in May, unless it was contemplated then to *Declare War*; but he hoped it would be the policy of the New Executive to send Special Missions to Europe. Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Virginia, (brother-in-law, we believe, to Mr. Madison,) delivered a War Speech in reply. He was in favor of the Extra Session, and against Special Missions. He said, *the People were impelling the Government to War!* Mr. Mason, of N. C. was against the bill; but it is confidently expected to pass.

The Election of a Representative in Congress in Plymouth district, in Massachusetts, resulted in favour of the federal candidate, Mr. BAYLIES.

Gen. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Collector of the port of Boston, and BENJAMIN WELD, Esq. Deputy-Collector, have resigned their offices. Also Colonel JEREMIAH OREY, Collector of the district of Providence, were old revolutionary officers. Disgusted with the new Embargo law, they would not aid in carrying its violent provisions into effect.

The General Court of Massachusetts assembled in Boston on Wednesday last. The session is expected to be highly interesting.

FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival here yesterday afternoon, of the Packet Express, *Justin*, from New York, we received papers of that city of the 25th inst. from which the following important intelligence is extracted:—

NEW-YORK JAN. 25. IMPORTANT.

AND VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship *Phillipsburg*, Leffingwell, from Liverpool, and the British Packet *Princess Amelia*, from Falmouth; the former left Liverpool on the 27th of Nov. and Cork on the 12th of Dec. and the latter sailed from Falmouth on the 8th of Dec. and from Bermuda the 14th inst. By these arrivals, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received regular files of London and Cork papers, to the 6th and 8th ult. a month later than our former newspaper advices.

It will be seen by the Extracts that follow, that from the 4th to the 13th of Nov. there had been several most bloody and sanguinary battles between the Patriotic troops of Spain and the French army under Marshal Ney, who, it seems, ultimately obliged Gen. Blake's troops to retreat. But we find, that on the 24th, Blake attacked Ney's army, defeated the Ebro, took Caparroso, obliging the French army to retreat.

Upon the whole, the late news received in England from Spain, gave fresh hopes that the Patriots would ultimately succeed in their glorious struggle.

On the 7th ultimo, the day before the British Packet sailed, two fine regiments of British cavalry left Falmouth for Spain. This looks very much like despairing!

Bonaparte again threatens to invade England, while her troops are in Spain!

We had nothing in the London papers re-

lative to America, except copious extracts from our papers.

Mr. Purviance, passenger in the *Phillipsburg*, is the bearer of Despatches from Mr. Pinkney.

The fate of Sir Hew Dalrymple was not decided. His trial was still progressing.

Gen. Liniers at Buenos-Ayres, S. A. has declared in favor of Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain.

THE EXTRACTS:

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Mr. Munro, one of the King's Messengers, who arrived yesterday with the *Corunna* Mail, and brought despatches from Lord William Bentinck, and Mr. Freere, brought also despatches from Generals Broderick and Leith, having passed along the line of march of Sir David Baird's army. The accounts received by Government were given in substance in a Bulletin.

BULLETIN.

"It appears by despatches received from Corunna, dated the 23d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 19th ult. that the account of Gen. Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th till the 13th. On the 11th the Asturias having been worked on the left, the French got possession of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and Gen. Blake retired to Reynosa; but a French column appearing upon this road from Burgos, he retreated by Solo to San Vincente de la Barquera. There, upon the 12th, he had collected near 20,000 of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they would soon be in a state to advance again.

"The French had occupied St. Andero and Santona—the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 20th. But by the exertions of Gen. Leith, all the provision, ammunition, and stores sent by this country, had been removed.

"It appears that part of the army at Estremadura had been defeated near Burgos by the French; but there are no accounts of their having advanced beyond it. Gen. Moore arrived on the 10th at Salamanca—Gen. Baird was at Astorga."

To this we add, on the credit, however, of private letters, that the French corps that advanced to Valladolid had afterwards retreated to Burgos.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

The favourite cutter has arrived at Plymouth, from the coast of Spain.—The *Bonne Citoyenne*, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth. Capt. Thompson has since reached town. He left Corunna on the 26th ult. and brings accounts from Gen. Blake's army to the 24th. The substance of the intelligence by the *Bonne Citoyenne*, will be found in the subjoined letter:—

Portsmouth Dec 1.

"This afternoon at three o'clock, the *Bonne Citoyenne* sloop of war, Capt. Thompson, arrived from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, bringing accounts from Gen. Blake's army up to the 24th ult.

"The despatches she has brought will be found to relate to several most dreadful battles between the armies of Marshal Ney and Gen. Blake. The Marquis Romana's troops (from the Baltic) by advancing too far ahead of Gen. Blake's army, were severely defeated: one of the regiments of Catalonia has been cut to pieces. The fighting on both sides was most obstinate and desperate. The Marquis of Romana's cavalry was preserved. In the last attack, Blake repulsed the French with considerable loss. He is now at Cinto, about 40 miles north of St. Andero, with 25,000 men. The communication between him and the centre army, under Castanos, is cut off, the French army being between them, whose head-quarters are at Valladolid. There are many fears for the safety of the centre army. The Prince of Peace's party in Spain is very strong, more so than was expected or thought of; and the patriotic cause looks desponding. Sir David Baird was at Astorga with his army, and Sir John Moore at Salamanca. They have not been engaged. It is thought to be Bonaparte's intention to prevent, if possible, the joining of the different forces into one body. The cause of the Spaniards is not considered as hopeless one; but the spirit of patriotism has drooped very much. In the *Bonne Citoyenne* came passenger Captain Page, of the Royal Artillery, with despatches from Sir Robert Wilson, at Oporto. His despatches are not so favourable as could be wished. The party against the Provisional government is very strong and turbulent. Robert had clothed, armed and trained 60 Portuguese, and formed them into a battalion. There were three British regiments there."

In addition to the above, we have to state, that this day an Officer from Oporto arrived in Downing-street, with despatches. He came over in the *Bonne Citoyenne*. He landed at Corunna on his passage home, and sailed again from that place on the morning of the 26th ult. At that time no news of importance had been received there of a subsequent date to that which we yesterday communicated. After quitting Corunna, the *Bonne Citoyenne* fell in with the *Minerva* frigate, which had been cruising to the Eastward; the Captain of which stated, that he had received intelligence that the French had attacked the Marquis de la Romana and Gen. Blake in a strong position which he had taken at Vincente de la Barquera, that the battle most obstinately contested, but at length the French were defeated with very great loss, and the Spanish army were, in

consequence of this success, about to advance.

The above is the substance of the intelligence communicated by Capt. Hawkins, of the *Minerva*. It certainly is not to be considered as official, but it appears to be highly probable.—The position at St. Vincente de la Barquera is an extremely strong one, and the French army must have been very much weakened by the numerous sanguinary conflicts in which it has been engaged.

The following interesting private communication has been transmitted to us:—

CORUNNA, NOV. 26.

Letters from Castile mention, that Castanos had defeated a body of the French: but this report still rests on light authority, and is too long unconfirmed to claim much credit. Yet another circumstance adds to our confidence here:—Letters from Madrid conveyed by the last mail, mention the arrival of good news as the post was departing. The intelligence from these different sources require to be connected, in order to form a good opinion of what is probably occurring. One thing is certain, that the public apprehension has decreased. The enemy, it is ascertained, is in Old Castile, and the transmission of intelligence is unsafe, from the possibility of being intercepted by detached parties of the enemy; but the regular post continues to proceed. Blake's army has sustained some defeats, but they are not of a very alarming, though of a distressing nature.—There has been no surrender of any large body—a great superiority of force has won battles—but the vanquished have invariably fallen bravely, and their resistance has been such, that it is not too much to say, that the enemy's victories, if they are all bought as dearly, will secure the independence of Spain.—Still there is much reason for sorrow and regret. The fate of none is more deplored than one strong division of the brave army of the North: these suffered heavily. The regiment of Catalonia was offered quarter by the enemy, but refused it, and every man of 1700 died voluntarily and gloriously, and in his death, heaping destruction upon his enemies. The dismounted cavalry of the same troops were prevented from engaging, by the want of horses; but the Marquis of Romana has placed all the horses of the province in a state of requisition. The fresh troops of Galicia fought furiously, and like veterans. Their General having been severely wounded in the foot, rode along the lines, exhorting and animating the troops to vengeance, and refused to permit the dressing of his wound until they had sworn, as he had done, to die for their liberties and their country. His exhortation had an irresistible effect upon his soldiers. This brave officer died afterwards on board one of the Spanish frigates.

The last letters from Madrid are not in the expression of alarm. The Spanish troops have been successful almost every where but in Biscay and Galicia: and a great part of the army of Estremadura, which it was considered had been destroyed at Burgos, has escaped, though in a destitute state, to Segovia.

The public feeling is, on the whole, in a better state than it was ten days back.—Human nature must lament the sufferings and endurance of the brave Patriots—but the recollection is unaccompanied by any dismay, as to the result of their exertions.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Defeat of the French.—Passage of the Ebro, and taking of Caparroso, by the Spanish Centre Army.—Retreat of the French Division opposed to General Blake's Army.

Our information as to General Blake's force (now commanded by the Marquis de la Romana) may be deemed official, as far as it goes, being derived from a statement which Capt. Thompson of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, received from Capt. Hawkins, of the *Minerva*. That relative to the Central Army rests upon the authority of private communications from Madrid, which is furnished by a Spanish gentleman of great respectability, now resident in that capital. In this correspondence, which will be read with much interest, will be found the first accounts of operations of the Spanish army of the centre. These, it appears, have been attended with complete success: the passage of the Ebro has been forced at three points, and the strong French position of Caparroso, with the heights around it, taken. The final result of this general action is not yet known. The postscript of the last letter from Madrid informs us, that the fighting continued on the 13th, when a Courier, who brought the intelligence, the substance of which we have stated, left the army. But circumstances have occurred, which render it highly probable that the Army of the Centre has obtained a decisive victory. One of these is a fact stated in the following Bulletin, which was circulated on Friday from the Government offices, as an account of the intelligence received by the *Bonne Citoyenne* sloop of war, which left Corunna on Saturday last, and arrived at Portsmouth.

"The *Bonne Citoyenne* spoke the *Minerva*, which had been cruising off St. Andero. By her she was informed, that on the 19th the French had entered St. Vincent de la Barquera, and that the Spaniards had retreated, after a sharp contest. On the 25th a fresh battle is said to have taken place, and the accounts were, that, at the close of it, the Marquis de Romana was driving the French before him.

"On the 22d ult. Sir David Baird was at Astorga. It was not believed that the French were at Valladolid in great force."

Though the information given in this Bulletin is very scanty: yet, if after several days fighting, the Spanish army of the centre, should have routed the French in Navarre, Marshal Ney, would then be obliged to abandon all the advantages he had gained over the Army of Galicia; and the French at Burgos would probably be cut off, as they are reported to have been by some of our letters.—As the Marquis of Romana's artillery is, however, stated in the Spanish papers to have been removed to Leon, we do not consider the advantages he has obtained to be important, otherwise than showing the diminution of that part of the enemy's force which had been opposed to him, the constancy of his troops, and his opportunity for moving towards the point at which Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird would add 30,000 men to his force: of which junction having been effected, we have not a doubt.

LONDON, NOV. 26.

At a late hour last night a Messenger arrived at the Foreign Office, with despatches from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was the bearer of the answer to the despatches of our Ministry, in reply to the delusive overture of Bonaparte, and which was lately sent to Paris in the care of Mr. Shaw. The French Messenger landed at Dover, yesterday, about noon, from a flag of truce which had conveyed him from Boulogne. The nature of the communication brought by him has not publicly transpired: but we believe the correspondence may now be considered as brought nearly to a close.

We understand that Capt. HENRY CAMOONE, and Mr. WILLIAM R. FOSBIEK, of this town, have been appointed to the command of two Revenue Cutters, to be stationed at this Port: for the purpose of enforcing the Embargo Laws.

Want of room obliges us to omit a number of new advertisements, which will be attended to in our next.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

British ship *Friends*, Lacey, Tortola, and Brig *William Ritchie*, Havana: Brig *Rising Sun*, Burr, New York: Sloop *Fame*, Waldin, ditto: do. *Huntress*, Helme ditto: do. *Little Poll*, Rhodes, Alexandria.

CLEARED.

Schooner *Portsmouth*, Winslow, Richmond: sloop *Fame*, Walden, New-York.

Arrived at this Port on Wednesday last, the British ship *Friends*, Capt. Lacey, in 30 days from Tortola, and 17 days from Turks-Island, laden with 5000 bushels of Salt.—Left at Tortola, the Brig *Hero*, from Martinique for Savannah, and Brig *Eliza*, from do. for Norwich, both sent in by the *Circe* Frigate for adjudication.

Same Day. Arrived the British brig *William*, Capt. Ritchie, in 16 days from Havana, bound to New-Brunswick, (N. S.) laden with Sugar and Coffee.

The Ship *Vigilant*, of Boston, from Guadaloupe bound to Providence, laden with Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, went ashore on Monday morning last, about four miles to the eastward of Watch-Hill Light-House, and bilged: a small part of her cargo was saved.—We understand that the *Vigilant* had been captured by a British Frigate, who put on board a Prize-Master and 6 men, and ordered her for Halifax; but was afterwards re-taken by the *Supermargo*, Captain, and two men.

Sale at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th of February next, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the first day after, will be sold at Auction by order of the Administrator on the estate of Silas D. Tisdale, of Taunton, deceased, THE Schooner POLLY & NANCY, as she now lies at Gardner's Wharf.—Conditions at time of Sale.

S. DEAN, Auc'r.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of GARDNER & DEAN, or SILAS DEAN, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same; and those who are indebted are requested to make payment, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if fair, if not the first fair day after.)

ABOUT 18 Acres of excellent LAND, situated in Middletown, being part of the Farm of the late Robert Cornell, about 3 miles from Newport.—Also, two-thirds of a Barn, standing on said Land.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GIDEON CORNELL.

Middletown, Jan. 26, 1809.

FOR SALE.

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms, (which are liberal) apply to

HENRY BULL.

The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let. Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

India Cottons.

Just received and for Sale at No. 104, Thames Street, corner of the Old Church Lane, by

James Hammond;

A LARGE Assortment of INDIA COTTONS, from 3 to 5 quarters wide, some of which are very fine and suitable for Sheetings, Shirtings &c. &c. Likewise, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former Stock of English and India Goods, all of which will be sold cheap.
Newport, Jan 20, 1809.

Wm. & H. Moore,

No 5, Market square have for Sale on reasonable terms

SECOND and 3d proof Tobago Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Molasses in Hogsheads and Barrels, suitable for retailing.
Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mustard and Soap.
Flour, Chocolate and Chocolate Shells.
Hylon, Young Hylon, Hylon skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice and Cotton.
50 Barrels excellent Cabin Bread.
Madera, Sherry, Lisbon, Currant and Malaga Wines.
Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tongs.
All kinds of Nails.
Warming pans, brass kettles, plates and pins.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Coffee Mills, and an assortment of Iron Ware.
The above Articles will be sold for Cash, Tow, Cloth, Flax-Seed, or approved Notes at 60 and 90 Days.
Newport, Oct. 7, 1808.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123 Thames street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton flurtings, flannels, bayes, Broadcloths, Calicoes, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hosiery, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armlets, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crapes, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c. Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real uperfine black, blue, brown, cornelian, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Calicoes, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames street.
HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses for the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail—Also Maltic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Fire, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.
Newport December 31, 1808.

THE Subscriber has for Sale at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel, or larger Quantity.
THOMAS WICKHAM.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, at the Store of C. GOGGESHAUL, No. 144, Thames Street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME New CHAISE, for which Country Produce will be taken in part pay.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of William Brown of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, yeoman, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June, A. D. 1736, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of J. C. Scott, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, respectfully and hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective offices for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE } Com'rs.
JOHN MIN }
WILLIAM INNIS }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS TOWNSEND Adm'r,
Newport, Dec. 22, 1808.

NEW GOODS,

Of a superior Quality, and of the latest fashion, just received and for Sale by

James Mumford,

No. 13 Thames Street.

SUPERFINE English, Spanish French and Dutch Broadcloths; Ladies Superfine and common cloth; Devonshire kerfies; Plains and Forest cloths; Coatings; Fearnoughts; Rattens; Flannels of all colours and qualities; Bayes, single and double milled, of several colours and widths; a great assortment of the most elegant Vellings; 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Blankets; Calicoes of the newest fashions and figures, that cannot fail to please; Bombaze s, red, drab and black colours; Velvets of every description; Wildbores; India Cottons; Checks; worsted, cotton, and silk Hosiery for Ladies and Gentlemen; Rattineuts; Du rans; Ruffs; Calmancoes; Gentlemen and Ladies beaver and kid Gloves; the greatest variety of cotton, silk and thread laces; Silk Velvets; Linens; Gingham of the newest fashion, and of a superior quality; camel's hair, chambray, and cotton shawls; Cambricks of various colours; Sattins; Lustrings; Ribbons; and the greatest variety of Fancy Goods, too numerous to be enumerated in a general Advertisement. But the amateurs of fashion are requested to call and see his Goods, as they will find it to their profit, and cannot fail to be pleased.—They may be assured they will find his Goods as low, if not lower, than at any Store in the State.
Newport, Oct. 28, 1808.

James Mumford,

HAS just received from Bolton a few handsome figured Leno MUSLINS which he will sell very low for Cash.
N. B. He requests all those that are indebted to him, more than 90 days to call and settle their Accounts.
Newport Dec. 2 1808.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118 Thames Street.
HAS FOR SALE
LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrise Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glaze and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By lending the Dimension of House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to mix them.
Newport, June 10, 1807.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114 Thames-street.
INFORMS his Friends, and the public in general, that he has recently received and is now exposing for sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.
Newport, Nov 4 1808

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125 Thames-Street.
HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit.
Newport, Nov. 4, 1808

Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5 the North side of Washington-square and next door to Mr. Charles Fiske:—The following articles of GROCERY warranted to be genuine:—
BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madera Wine, of a particular kind.
L. Ban Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hylon, Hylon-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Alto, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.
And other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, January 7, 1809.

TO LET.

THE Large and commodious Shop No. 107, Thames-Street, lately occupied by J. Munroe, & Co. which from its manducating, renders it a complete stand for business.—Apply to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, Dec. 2 1808.

Newport Insurance Com-

pany.

THERE will be advanced to the Stockholders of said Company, or to their legal Representatives, on and after the 19th inst. Fifty Dollars on each share in the Capital Stock thereof, in anticipation of the reduction of said Stock, agreed on by the Stockholders at their General Meeting on the 4th inst. on a deposit of their Certificates, and a compliance with the regulations prescribed.

By order of the President and Directors of said Company,
FRANCIS MALBONE, Acting Director.
Newport, January 14, 1809.

Attorneys must be authorized by Powers legally executed, to sell, assign, and transfer said Stock.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—The smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, July 15, 1808.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY NOTICE.

Just received at the NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY opposite the Post Office.

FIFTEEN Hundred Volumes for Circulation, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books, in the various branches of Literature, and comprising many scarce, as also a considerable number of late and excellent novels.—40 Volumes European and American Magazines.—50 Volumes Plays, almost new, &c. &c.—Books will in future be loaned either by the Week, Month, Quarter, Half or whole Year.—The Terms, and a Catalogue may be seen on application at the Library, or at GEORGE WATSON'S Store—Also, just received and for Sale at the Book Store of G. WATSON, and for Circulation as above, the Wild Irish Boy, Elizabeth, or the Exile of Siberia, Adeline Mowbray, by Mrs. Opie.—Now in the Press, and will be received in the course of a week, a New Novel, entitled the Exile of Erin.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE Brig INDUSTRY
ROBERT CARTER, Master, will sail on or about the 25th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, at his Store, on Mr. LANGLEY'S Wharf.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co.

Respectfully inform the Public
THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 2d ditto; 3 Hogheads Molasses; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels superfine Flour, of a superior inspection; 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havana Sugar; 300 wt. Loaf Sugar; 250 wt. best English Starck; 14 gross Spice Bitters; 8 chests Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolscap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 1000 wt. Cordage; 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do. Pimento; 10 packs Caffia; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality.—All orders from their distant customers, will receive punctual attendance.
Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Assignees of the Notes, Accounts, &c. of WILLIAM ROBERTS, Merchant, late resident in this Town, their Attorney for the purpose of collecting and adjusting the Notes and Accounts aforesaid, hereby informs all those indebted to said Roberts, that it is necessary for them to make an immediate settlement, and in case of inattention or refusal to do so, prosecutions will be commenced against them, in Thirty days from this date.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the NEWPORT AQUEDUCT COMPANY, by Note, are requested to call on William S. N. Allan, and take them up on or before the 10th of January next, and those that have not settled their Accounts up to Sept. 11, 1808, are also requested to call on said Allan for settlement.—Those persons that have heretofore been in the practice of filling casks with the Water belonging to this Company, on the wharves, are requested not to fill any more, or take any away in Buckets, under any pretence whatever; any Person giving information of its being done to the President or to either of the Directors shall be entitled to Five Dollars.

All Persons indebted to the NEWPORT AQUEDUCT COMPANY, either by Note, Book, are informed, that unless payment be made on or before the 20th inst. their Notes Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

By order of the President and Directors of said Company,
WM. S. N. ALLAN, Secretary.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MAY WATSON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Stephen WATSON, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having claims upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, January 6, 1808.

Earl & Allison,

At their Store in Mundy's Wharf, Newport, HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors.
Limefeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

To other with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale
Sweden's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—11 and 2 inch flat; inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-3 square; do. do. do. round Ditto.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

No. 1, Mundy's Wharf, keeps constantly for sale.

FRESH Superfine FLOUR selected for private families, of the most approved brands.—He has now in store 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.
Newport, March 22 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.
THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by G. D. READ being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to
SAMUEL ELAM.
Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th inst.
THAT Hale and Shop in Thames-Street No. 119 now occupied by Nathaniel Nason.—Apply to
GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December.
THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-street answering for two families, lately occupied by James Munroe.—Apply to
EDWARD EASTON.
Newport, Nov. 22, 1808.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry &c. situated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-House now occupied, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to
JOHN C. ALMY.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW, deceased.—Said Shops are the best stands for buifels in Newport. The House has every convenience, having a well of water a good cellar and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of
ABRAHAM TILLEY & WILLIAM TEW.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;
THAT large commodious and well finished new Store with a room adjoining, fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place situated in Thames-street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.
PAUL M. MUMFORD.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given That the Subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceased, has taken upon herself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said WILLIAM TEW, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to SARAH TEW, Executrix.
Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of William Osborne, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings in said Newport, for that purpose.

JOHN TOWNSEND } Com'rs.
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
HANNAH OSBORNE, Adm'r. of
WILLIAM OSBORNE, Adm'r.
Newport, Dec. 8 1808.

India Cottons.

Just received and for Sale at No. 104, Thames-Street, corner of the Old Church Lane, by

James Hammond;

A LARGE Assortment of INDIA COTTONS, from 3 to 5 quarters wide, some of which are very fine, and suitable for Sheetting, Shirting, &c. &c.—Likewise, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former stock of English and India Goods, all of which will be sold cheap.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

Wm. & H. Moore,

No. 5, Market-square have for Sale on reasonable terms

SECOND and 3d proof Tobago Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Molasses in Hogsheads and Barrels, suitable for retailing.
Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mustard and Soap.
Flour, Chocolate and Chocolate Shells.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice and Cotton.
50 Barrels excellent Cabin Bread.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Currant and Malaga Wines.
Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tongs.
All kinds of Nails.
Warming pans, brass kettles, plates and pins.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Coffee Mills, and an assortment of Iron Ware.
The above Articles will be sold for Cash, Tow-Cloth, Flax-Seed, or approved Notes at 60 and 90 Days.
Newport, Oct. 7, 1808.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Camimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hosiery, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armetlets, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Grape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real uperfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Camimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames street.

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality: Molasses by the gallon: coarse and blown Salt by the bushel: Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound: Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity: Wheat Bran by the bushel: Coal by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay: suitable for Ovens
Newport, December 31, 1808.

THE Subscriber has for Sale at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel, or larger Quantity.

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144, Thames-Street.—Who has for Sale, a Quantity of SHRUB.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME NEW CHAISE, for which Country Produce will be taken in part pay.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of William Brown of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, yeoman, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June A. D. 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of John C. Scott, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE } Com'rs.
JOHN MEIN }
WILLIAM ENNIS }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS TOWNSEND Admr.,
Newport, Dec. 22, 1808.

New Goods,

Of a superior Quality, and of the latest fashion, just received and for Sale by

James Mumford,

No. 18 Thames-Street.

SUPERFINE English, Spanish French and Dutch Broadcloths: Ladies superfine and common cloth: Devonshire kersties: Plains and Forest cloths: Coatings: Fearnoughts: Ratteens: Flannels of all colours and qualities: Baizes, single and double milled, of several colours and widths: a great assortment of the most elegant Vellings: 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Blankets: Calicoes of the newest stamp and figures, that cannot fail to please: Bombazeis, red, drab and black colours: Velvets of every description: Wildbores: India Cottons: Checks: worsted, cotton, and silk Hosiery for Ladies and Gentlemen: Rattinets: Durans: Ruffs: Calimancoes: Gentlemen and Ladies beaver and kid Gloves: the greatest variety of cotton, silk and thread laces: silk Velvets: Linens: Ginghams of the newest fashion, and of a superior quality: camel's hair, chambray, and cotton shawls: Cambricks of various colours: Sattins: Lustrings: Ribbons: and the greatest variety of Fancy Goods, too numerous to be enumerated in a general Advertisement. But the amateurs of fashion are requested to call and see his Goods, as they will find it to their profit, and cannot fail to be pleased.—They may be assured they will find his Goods as low, if not lower, than at any Store in the State.
Newport, Oct. 28, 1808.

James Mumford,

HAS just received from Boston a few handsome figur'd Leno MUSLINS which he will sell very low for Cash
N. B. He requests all those that are indebted to him, more than 90 days to call and settle their Accounts.
Newport Dec. 2 1808.

Stephen Cahoon,

No. 118 Thames Street.

HAS FOR SALE
LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red: India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.
Newport, June 10, 1807.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114 Thames-street.

INFORMS his Friends, and the public in general, that he has recently received and is now exposing for sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.
Newport, Nov 4 1808

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125 Thames-Street.

HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit
Newport, Nov. 4, 1808

Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5 the North side of Washington-square and next door to Mr. Charles Fike:—The following articles of GROCERY warranted to be genuine:—

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Lisbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Alto, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.
And other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, January 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE Large and commodious Shop No. 107, Thames-Street, lately occupied by J. Munroe, & Co. which from its many advantages, renders it a complete stand for business.—Apply to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, Dec. 9, 1808.

Newport Insurance Company.

THERE will be advanced to the Stockholders of said Company, or to their legal Representatives, on and after the 19th inst. Fifty Dollars on each share in the Capital Stock thereof, in anticipation of the reduction of said Stock, agreed on by the Stockholders at their General Meeting on the 4th inst. on a deposit of their Certificates, and a compliance with the regulations prescribed.

By order of the President and Directors of said Company,

FRANCIS MALBONE, Acting Director.
Newport, January 14, 1809.

Attorneys must be authorized by Powers legally executed, to sell, assign, and transfer said Stock.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general;

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, July 15, 1808.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY NOTICE.

Just received at the NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY opposite the Post Office.

FIFTEEN Hundred Volumes for Circulation, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books, in the various branches of Literature, and comprising many scarce, as also a considerable number of late and excellent novels.—40 Volumes European and American Magazines.—50 Volumes Plays, almost new, &c. &c.—Books will in future be loaned either by the Week, Month, Quarter, Half or whole Year.—The Terms, and a Catalogue may be seen on application at the Library, or at GEORGE WANTON'S Store.—Also, Just received and for Sale at the Book Store of G. WANTON, and for Circulation as above, the Wild Irish Boy, Elizabeth, or the Exile of Siberia, Adeline Mowbray, by Mrs. Opie.—Now in the Press, and will be received in the course of a week, a New Novel, entitled the Exile of Erin.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE Brig INDUSTRY ROBERT CARTER, Master, will sail on or about the 25th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, at his Store, on Mr. LANGLEY'S Wharf.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co.

Respectfully inform the Public

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 2d ditto: 3 Hogheads Molasses: 6 Pipes Gin: 25 barrels superfine Flour, of a superior inspection: 20 kegs Ginger: 6 barrels Havanna Sugar: 300 wt. Loaf Sugar: 250 wt. best English Starch: 14 gross spice Bitters: 8 chests Souchong Tea: 20 reams Foolscap Paper: 100 do. brown ditto: 1000 wt. Cordage: 12 dozen Bedcords: 4 bags Pepper: 3 do. Pimento: 10 packs Caffia: 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality.—All orders from their distant customers, will receive punctual attendance.
Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Assignees of the Notes, Accounts, &c. of WILLIAM ROBERTS, Merchant, late resident in this Town, their Attorney for the purpose of collecting and adjusting the Notes and Accounts aforesaid, hereby informs all those indebted to said Roberts, that it is necessary for them to make an immediate settlement, and in case of inattention or refusal to do so, prosecutions will be commenced against them, in Thirty days from this date.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

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All Persons indebted to the NEWPORT AQUEDUCT COMPANY, either by Note, Book, are informed, that unless payments made on or before the 20th inst. their Notes & Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

By order of the President and Directors of said Company,

WM. S. N. ALLAN, Secretary.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MAY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Pauli Wanton, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and gives bonds as the law directs. All persons having claims upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.
THOMAS DENIS.
Newport, January 6, 1808.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store in Mundy's Wharf, Newport.

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors.
Lined and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale
Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1 1/2 and 2 inch flat: each, 7-8, 6-8 7-3 square: do. do. do. round Ditto.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breefe,

No. 1, Mundy's Wharf, keeps constantly for sale.

FRESH Superfine FLOUR selected for private families, of the most approved brands.—He has now in store 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.
Newport, March 22 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.
THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th inst.
THAT Hale and Shop in Thames-Street No. 119 now occupied by Nathaniel Nason.—Apply to
GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December.
THAT large and commodious Dwelling House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street answering for two families, lately occupied by James Munroe.—Apply to
EDWARD EASTON.
Newport, Nov. 22, 1808.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry &c. situated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-House now occupies, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to
JOHN C. ALMY.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front; which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW, deceased.—Said Shops are the best stands for buffets in Newport. The House has every convenience, having a well of water a good cellar and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of
ABRAHAM TILLEY & WILLIAM TEW.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;
THAT large commodious and well finished new Store with a room adjoining, fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.
PAUL M. MUMFORD.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given That the Subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceased, has taken upon herself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said WILLIAM TEW, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
SARAH TEW, Executrix.
Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of William Osborne, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings in said Newport, for that purpose.

JOHN TOWNSEND } Com'rs.
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
HANNAH OSBORNE, Adm'x. of WILLIAM OSBORNE, Adm'r.
Newport, Dec. 8 1808.